





# Milwaukee Daily Sentinel

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, No. 121 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis., at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

WHIG NOMINATION.  
FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS  
**JAMES COLLINS**  
OF IOWA COUNTY.

Correction.  
I trust I shall not be considered as giving too much importance to the subject of I have refused to publish any notice of Mr. Gitz's Lectures, now being delivered in this city, from the dictation of any one; and I pronounce such a report entirely false and without foundation; and I wish to be distinctly understood, that no sect or clergyman, or party, have controlled, or attempted to control this paper; and that its columns are equally open to all religious denominations, upon any subject properly coming under a Newspaper discussion.

JOHN S. FILLMORE.  
Milwaukee, Aug. 14, 1845.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES.—Nothing, we think, reflects so creditably upon the character of any city or its inhabitants, as a spirit of public munificence, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the individual poor, or the advancement and support of some public institution of charity. Just in proportion as such philanthropic sentiments are cherished, and made the rule of action, in that proportion will the character and dignity of those entertaining them become elevated, and they themselves receive, as they merit, the respect and love of the wise and good. We have been led to speak thus from having noticed in a late number of the Boston Atlas, a statistical table, showing what Boston benevolence has done, and is yearly doing, in the disbursement of large sums of money for public and private charitable purposes. Many of the Bostonians are very wealthy, and when this is combined with a liberality commensurate with their means, the results are truly gratifying. The true system of Government is that which inures man to aid his fellow, at the same time that his own happiness and pleasure is advanced; and in no place is this system practically carried out to the same extent as in Boston. Almost daily we read of princely donations made by wealthy individuals of that city, to colleges and other institutions designed to elevate society; and these donations are not made for the purpose of gaining an enviable distinction.

Our limited space precludes the possibility of our inserting even an extract from the statistical table alluded to. We may, however, be allowed simply to say, that even in Milwaukee there are objects deserving and worthy the charities of those able and disposed to apply them. Our system of common school education here, is quite deficient, and the establishment of a good academic institution, would be honorable to those in any way instrumental in its foundation. Who will be the first to act in the matter?

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The Oak.—We pause at the foot of the great oak, and survey its majestic height and its wide reaching branches. We count on its trunk the many years that it has been rearing its head against the mighty storms which have in vain assailed its force upon its gnarled boughs. We dig about its roots to find out the secret of its deep hold upon the earth, and we discover that time, instead of weakening its grasp, gives it a firmer grip. This noble tree is a fit emblem of our matchless Republic. It protects all that comes within its range, and stands upright in every peril. It has no Ups upon its trunk, and its branches stretch out its leafy arms for protection to the hardy sons of freedom, all the world over.

WILKINS & CO., Ltd. on our table yesterday the August number of GUY'S MAGAZINE and LADY'S BOOK. The contents are "Dudley Villiers, a sketch," "Familiar Shadows," a mystery, "Marginal Notes, No. 1," "Star Papers, No. 2," "The Midsummer Guest," "The Fisherman's Wedding," "Something in a name," "Incidents of a Cruise," several choice pieces of poetry with a piece of set music, as also a steel engraving. "The deliverance of St. Peter from Prison," "Scene on the Schuylkill," and a highly colored engraving. This Magazine sustains the high reputation it has already obtained.

The anxiety manifested by the Locofoco press of the Territory, in regard to the political action of the Abolitionists at the coming election, is duly appreciated; and the desire they evince for the continued organization and prosperity of the "Liberty party," is truly amusing. They are fully aware that without such an organization, and without the existence of such a party, deriving the greatest share of its members from the Whig ranks, that Locofocoism would stand but a poor chance of success. Hence the deep and abiding solicitude manifested by them. This is natural; and perfectly in keeping with the Locofoco doctrine of "divide and conquer."

The names which the Seneca Indians give their women sound pleasantly on the ear. To prove this, we have but to say that among the most common cognomens, are such as Rose-on-the-Bush, The Soft-Air, Welcome-Home, Summer-Bud, Bird-at-Night, Sweet-Valley-Bush, Wind-on-Wings, Shining-Star, Young-Fawn, Lark-in-the-Morning, Maple-Bud, and others of equally soft and gentle import. There is some poetry about these children of the forest.

THE REVENUE LAWS AND TEXAS.—The Union of Wednesday night contains a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collectors and officers of customs, in reference to the attempt made to evade our revenue laws by bringing in goods through Texas. The Secretary directs the collection of duties, as heretofore, upon all the imports from Texas into the United States.

THE WASHINGTON GUARDS, the new German Military Company lately organized in this city, are now building, on Oceana street, an Armory and Drill Repp. The building, we believe, is 40 by 60 feet on the ground, and one and a half stories high. We believe the Guards have now obtained their arms, and are busily engaged in their drill, and that they will make their first parade within a few days.

Saltpetre is a mineral, and is found in various parts of the world. It is used in the manufacture of gunpowder, and is also used in the manufacture of saltpetre. It is a white, crystalline substance, and is found in various parts of the world. It is used in the manufacture of gunpowder, and is also used in the manufacture of saltpetre.

The N. Y. Tribune says, that not less than ten thousand of our fellow citizens have this year left the fertile prairies of the Great Valley of the Mississippi, to encounter the perils and privations of the tedious over-land journey to Oregon.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.—A monument is shortly to be erected near that of Kosciuszko, at West Point, to the memory of the gallant Major Dade, who fell in Florida.

It is time to take the preliminary steps for the approaching election. We are within about five weeks of the day, and the Whigs are likely to have all they can do in that time to perfect the organization necessary to success.

Here's the banner, but come me if I can find the stars, as the drunken fellow said when he walked around the bed post.

Wednesday's boat brought no mail east of Chicago.

Flattery is the fodder of foolish women and brainless boys.

The Upper Lake Region.  
Correspondence of the Buffalo Com. Advertiser.  
LA POINTE, Lake Superior,  
July 24, 1845.

MR. EDITOR.—A letter from this rugged, rough country, is not worth much, it is true, but still some of your readers may wish to hear something of this important port. This place is 380 miles from the Suile Ste. Marie, situated on the Island of Magdeline, twelve miles long, and from 3 to 6 miles wide, contains about three hundred inhabitants—principally French and half-breed Indians. The American fur company shipped \$60,000 worth of fur this season. The Chippewa Indians receive their annuity from the Government about the middle of August. It consists of \$30,000 goods and \$20,000 in specie. The Indians number about four thousand—all assembled here to receive the above. I find some of the Indian traders here have turned their attention to copper hunting. Some of the oldest settlers here have associated themselves with some gentlemen in Mackinac—under the name of the "Mackinac and Lake Superior Copper Co."—and I am told by one of their agents, they intend building a copper smelting and rolling mill in Buffalo next summer. The Indians appear to be very much delighted to see their old friends taking hold of this copper business, as they are extremely shy of strangers. The old Indians here seem to have had some knowledge of copper, as they have many articles formed of this ore, which they have beaten out of the virgin copper. The soil is muddy, very wet, excepting immediately around the village, which is sandy. They raise the finest potatoes here I have ever eaten in my life. The American Fur Company had here an important fishing post—as there may yet be seen relics of it. The country on the main land is mountainous and rocky—while on the heights are small lakes. You can imagine the very best heap of rocks thrown promiscuously together—then you will have some idea of the appearance of this place. The growth of timber is generally birch. It was not certainly intended for agriculture—which is very perceptible from the soil.

Gov. Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Co., passed down here a few days since, in a canoe paddled by twelve men. Some of the Indians are coming here to meet Mr. Richmond, Indian agent to receive their annuity. It seems to me these Indians depend too much upon their payments. An old Indian told me they were much better hunters before they received the money. A number of the old Indians are invited by the British agent to receive presents this fall. This is something new, as the Government declined giving them presents for the last few years. I will give you more particulars in my next.

The Russians again Whipped by the Circassians.—Accounts from Caucasus, by the steamer Cambrin, bring the important intelligence that the Circassians have taken from the Russians, after some hard fighting and great bloodshed, the Castle of Sochi, on the coast of Abasir. Selik Shamil had arrived on the head of the river Kouban with 30,000 men, and had called upon the inhabitants to furnish one man per house, which would make a very large force. Woronzoff's troops have been beaten by the Daghestanians, and three or four ship loads of wounded have been sent to Crimea. Many of the Poles in the Russian army had deserted to Shamil, so that Woronzoff, being in want of men, ordered a cartovanz (each worth \$3-6d sterling) to raise reinforcements at Akhed, without being able to get any. He further sent a number of Muselman ulemas (doctors of laws) from Crimea, with their staffs, to Shamil, to try if they could open negotiations to treat for terms of peace, of course merely to set the Circassians asleep. Shamil aware of the treachery, had three of them put to death. The Russian army was suffering dreadfully from a scarcity of provisions, and the soldiers will have to wait for the new crop before they will have a sufficiency of food. The crops in Circassia, though very scanty last year, are good this season.

In consequence of the long succession of reverses experienced by the Russians, the Emperor is said to have "adjourned the definitive pacification of the Caucasus."—We trust such will prove to be the fact.

Already the war has continued several years, and hosts of brave Russians have perished, without being able to make any permanent impression upon the still braver mountaineers who are fighting for their sakes and their hearts, under almost the identical Declaration of Rights which formed the basis of the American Revolution.—(Our. of Com.

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[Alb. Citizen.

SOUTH AMERICAN CLOVER.—Mr. C. Cook, of this city, has sent us a specimen of South American Clover—a curiosity which enables us to understand why it is that South American wool is always so full of burrs. These contain the seed.—The root is exceedingly profligate. It contains six or eight branches from one to three feet in length. The seed is several times the size of the seed of our clover, and looks precisely like a miniature kidney bean. It is a great curiosity, which we will be happy to exhibit to those curious in such matters.

INDIANA ELECTION.—As far as return have been received from this State, the Democrats are the victorious party. Calhoun is probably elected to Congress over Sample, Whig, and the present member. We shall probably be able definitely to announce the result on Wednesday morning.

About 100 Oneida Indians, now residing about 9 miles from Green Bay, have resolved to emigrate to Missouri. Permission has been obtained from the President of the United States. The Green Bay Republican wishes the whole tribe would go, because their reserve embraces some of the finest lands in Wisconsin.

ALBANY, TROY AND MONTREAL.—A telegraph line is now under arrangement between Albany, Troy and Montreal—in which matter, some city of Albany are associated with others of Troy. This will probably form the quickest connection between Canada along the St. Lawrence and the principal commercial cities of the United States. [Argus.

We learn that Sir George Simpson arrived at Lac Seul on the 23d inst. from the interior of Hudson Bay, and through that gentleman we are informed that the U. States citizens, who had emigrated to Oregon, were disappointed with the character of the country, and that of 5000 who had arrived there from time to time up to the month of March last, 1840 had proceeded to California. [Montreal Courier.

PHILIP O'BRIEN.—"How old are ye?" said Major Kipling to a drollish young man. "I wonder ye ain't rite down 'shamed of being no bigger; you look like a boy of ten." "All comes of being a drollish child." "How so?" "When I was ten, father put his hand on my head and said, 'Wot d'ye think of it?' and then he run away, and I never seen him since, and didn't think it right in me to go on growing without his leave!"

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT LETTER IS FROM THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

VERA CRUZ, July 3, 1845.  
DEAR SIR.—An extra session of the Mexican Congress has been called by the President, to take into consideration the affairs of Texas and the United States.—The result of this will be, beyond any manner of doubt, a declaration of war. The day fixed for the meeting of the Congress was the 1st of July, consequently by the next mail from Mexico, we shall receive news of its installation. Nothing will be done in the way of a declaration of war, until the official news of the 4th of July Convention is received, which will be brought immediately by the British frigate *Eurydice*, it is supposed.







